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2

91200



912000



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## Level 2 Classical Studies, 2015

### 91200 Examine ideas and values of the classical world

9.30 a.m. Tuesday 24 November 2015  
Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Examine ideas and values of the classical world.	Examine, in-depth, ideas and values of the classical world.	Examine, with perception, ideas and values of the classical world.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

**You should attempt ONE question in this booklet.**

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Check that this booklet has pages 2–10 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

**YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.**

**Low Excellence**

**TOTAL**

**07**

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## INSTRUCTIONS

Answer ONE of the four questions below.

Make sure the question you choose suits a classical text that you have studied.

You may answer using short and/or extended paragraphs, and may support your answer with bullet points, diagrams, and/or annotated sketches.

**You must support your answer with relevant evidence from the named classical literary text.**

Space for planning has been provided on page 3. Begin your answer on page 4.

### ***EITHER:* QUESTION ONE**

With reference to a named classical literary text:

- examine the **leadership and/or heroic qualities** demonstrated by a character(s) in response to a challenging situation(s)
- to what extent does his or her response(s) reflect the ideas and values of classical society?

### ***OR:* QUESTION TWO**

With reference to a named classical literary text:

- examine the ways in which a **god(s) and a human character(s) interact** in one or more episodes, and examine the reasons for their interaction(s)
- explain what their interaction(s) conveys about the religious values of classical society.

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With reference to a named classical literary text:

- examine the positive and/or negative aspects of a **relationship** between **two** characters that are demonstrated in one or more episodes
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### ***OR:* QUESTION FOUR**

With reference to a named classical literary text:

- examine an episode(s) where conflict arose because of differences in **beliefs and/or traditions**
- explain how the results of the conflict demonstrate the importance of these beliefs and/or traditions for classical society.

## PLANNING

Question One

Leader - Creon

Challenging situation -

2. Antigone's defiance
1. Polynice's burial
4. Family's death - blood ties
3. Haemon and chorus questioning authority
- Teiresias

qualities - increasingly agitated and confrontational  
not seeking advice initially tho

Values of society -

Pericle's funeral speech

- ~~A~~To die for one's city  
- greatest honour

Traitor of city - exile extreme

Gods condemn Creon - Teiresias

Consequence of hubris and disobeying the gods

importance of advice. Advocates for democracy  
not autocratic like Creon

Remember you must support your answer with relevant evidence from the named classical literary text.

ASSESSOR'S  
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Question number: one

Classical literary text: Antigone

Begin your answer here:

The ancient Greek play, 'Antigone' by Sophocles tells the story of Antigone, a young girl who defies her king to bury her brother, a traitor of Thebes. The king, Creon, demonstrates leadership qualities in response to challenging situations that reflect the ideas and values of the classical ~~in~~ Athenian audience of the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC.

- ① Creon is faced with many challenging situations throughout the play that test his leadership and reveal the values of the classical audience. The first of which is the decision he makes in regards to the burial of Polynices and Eteocles, Antigone's brothers who had previously fought over the city. He decided that as Eteocles ~~in~~ had been defending the city of Thebes, he would be buried with all the proper honours due to ~~him~~ him as a dead king of Thebes. Creon also decided that Polynices, "both slain by the other", "covered in brother-blood" would be considered a traitor to Thebes as he'd attacked the city. He'd be given no burial rites and be left to rot. The challenging situation left to Creon, after the brothers killed each other, was that he would have to restore Thebes to its original glory and punish those who put the city in jeopardy. Creon had



to establish himself as a ruler that could live up to the standards set by previous kings; the line of Labdacus including Oedipus. Creon listened to his people after the destructive set forth by the brothers in the first episode of the play and declared his intentions and demonstrated them. "A king whose lips are sealed by fear, unwilling to seek advice is damned," as said by Creon. Here, in the time of crisis after Polynices' invasion, Creon declares himself as king and demonstrates the qualities that are valued in leaders; the ability to listen and accept a more democratic stance. The classical society had very clear ideas on what made a good leader; they were under the guidance of Pericles, a statesman who helped to run the democratic Athenian government. Being a democratic society, the Athenians valued the ability to discuss and listen and work with one another to find the best solution in terms of the people. ~~The Athenian~~ Creon initially embodies these ideals. ~~There is~~ Creon's decision to not bury Polynices would've ~~been~~ ~~conveyed~~ conveyed the ideals of the time; in Pericles' famed 'funeral speech' ~~he~~ written down by Thucydides, he ~~now~~ illustrated how to die for one's city was the most honourable thing ~~to~~ one could do. Traitors were topical due to a pro-Persian supporter, Themistocles, who wasn't allowed burial in Attica after being convicted of treason. To die for your city was honourable; to attack it was the highest treason. Creon's stance

②

③

④

supported the values in the classical society in 5th century BC.

Creon faced further challenges in his leadership role that showed ~~both~~ ~~many~~ qualities valued by the classical society for which 'Antigone' was written. Creon faced the defiance of Antigone, his kin, a woman, and a citizen of Thebes. He decreed that Antigone, as she'd attempted to bury Polynices herself, should be sentenced to death. This event occurs in the second episode of the play and Creon reveals himself to hold true to his words and play the firm ruler; "How, if I tolerate a traitor at home, shall I rule those abroad?" In Antigone's act of burying her brother, she defies her state and then leader of her house, Creon being her uncle, and supports a traitor of Thebes. Women also had a very specific place in classical society; defying ~~things~~ men, let alone kings, was not done or ~~also~~ condoned. By proceeding to punish Antigone for her crimes, Creon is displaying qualities such as putting his state and its well-being as paramount, holding true to his word, and demonstrating that he is a strong ruler who won't back down. The people of Thebes would've wanted some form of punishment for Polynices ~~and also~~ for attacking their city and so punishing people who defy that demonstrates Creon's willingness to listen to his people. "She shall not defy my orders with impunity". However,



also in Pericles' 'funeral speech' he stated the importance of blood ties. Antigone is Creon's kin. To some extent, Creon's rulings were very extreme and even though loyalty to the state was a huge part of classical society, the audience would've been able to sympathise with both protagonists; Antigone acted out of duty to her family. Creon and Antigone represent state and religion or family duty respectively. Classical society held both in high esteem. Creon's qualities represented only part of the values held by the society.

As the play continues, Creon begins to display qualities of leadership that reflected the consequences of values not held by the society. Creon becomes increasingly agitated and confrontational as his role as leader continues. Our initial impression of him as a good leader dissipates especially in the third and fourth episodes in which Haemon and the chorus of Theban elders begin to question him and sympathise with Antigone. Haemon plays the role of the voice of the people and tries to convince Creon not to sentence Antigone to death. "The people of Thebes? Since when do I take orders from the people of Thebes?" Haemon challenges Creon's authority and Creon displays the autocratic and tyrannical behaviour not valued by the classical society. Creon dismisses every reasoning and refuses to take advice, a contrast to the character we saw in the beginning of the play. "You'd be an excellent king - on a desert island," as Haemon said. It's

insinuated that Creon is ruling Thebes for himself. To no extent do Creon's newfound qualities represent the society's values; more they represent ~~the~~ why Athens became democratic; the autocracy and tyranny offered by Creon shows how one man's extremism can effect a ~~4~~ whole state. Sophocles is commenting on government and power and what it means to be in charge.

Finally, Creon's ~~also~~ contempt for the gods and disrespecting their divine laws shows the importance the classical society placed upon them through the consequences felt by Creon. In episode four, he experiences the challenging situation of having his authority questioned by the blind prophet Teiresias who said he had to bury Polynices ~~by~~ to appease the gods. He responds with blasphemy for gods which reaffirms his trait of not being democratic and listening. The chorus explains that "reverence for the gods is ~~punishable~~ punishable and wrong. Creon only begins to see clearly when ~~he learns that~~ in the end of the play; "now I know it is by the laws of heaven that man must live". Religion was a huge part of classical society and so ~~the~~ this 'anagnorisis' or ~~the~~ recognition of truth represents athenian values. Dramatic irony set forth by Sophocles sees that through Creon's condemnation of blood-ties and family, he loses ~~him~~ all of his family to suicide. This response showed the consequences of

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Write the question number(s) if applicable.

QUESTION  
NUMBER

neglecting and condemning key parts and values of Athenian society such as blood-ties, religion, and democratic rule.

Through Creon's actions in 'Antigone' we see how leadership qualities shown through ~~the~~ challenging situations can reflect the views and values of the classical society. We see that the ~~values~~ leadership ideals are rewarded and when qualities that don't reflect the values are revealed, we see the consequences of disobeying those values.



Excellence exemplar for 91200 2015			Total score	07
Q	Grade score	Annotation		
1	E7	<p>The candidate provides a detailed response to both parts of the question. Perspective and insightful understanding is demonstrated throughout the response. The ideas and values of the classical civilisation are constantly referenced in the response.</p> <p><b>Footnotes:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The candidate provides the typical and atypical heroic traits of Odysseus, and a possible reason for the shift in what it meant to be a hero. A good example of perceptive and insightful understanding.</li> <li>2. The candidate acknowledges the wider political context by discussing leadership and the polis. A good example of perceptive and insightful understanding.</li> <li>3. The candidate acknowledges both the positive and the negative sides of an example, while discussing that Odysseus is both loyal and selfish in wanting to achieve arête and kleos. A good example of perceptive and insightful understanding.</li> <li>4. The candidate acknowledges the wider mythological context when discussing kleos and mortality.</li> <li>5. He candidate acknowledges the lack of wisdom in giving Polyphemus his name, but also why he must do so to attain kleos (value).</li> </ol>		

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**High Excellence**

**TOTAL**

**08**

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## PLANNING

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Question One. :- Heroic qualities :- leadership  
- Kleos, Arete

> Book 5: Calypso = my wise Penelope cannot compare in  
beauty or stature

> Book 9: Cyclops - I will not intrust myself to such a raft  
unless I am certain of your goodwill

> Book 22: Battle in the Hall "remain here, while I take my ship and my  
crew and see what kind of men are over there"  
"you never expected me to return from Troy"

Remember you must support your answer with relevant evidence from the named classical literary text.

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Question number: One

Classical literary text: Homer's: The Odyssey

Begin your answer here:

In the classical literary text *The Odyssey*, written by ~~poem~~ Homer during the dark ages and set in the Mycenaean age, a character that is considered a hero is Odysseus. He is considered to be a hero throughout the poem as he performs his heroic actions. These actions ~~include~~ can be found in Book 5: Calypso, Book 9: Cyclops, and Book 22: The Battle in the Hall.

- ① A typical Homeric Hero was considered to have many traits that were common amongst all Heroes. For example, a Hero must be physically strong, he must be pious (god-fearing), he must be a good leader (willing to be able to convince others to follow him) and he must be vengeful (able to act out revenge on those who break his trust/disrespect him ect). Odysseus is the hero in the play *The Odyssey* however he has traits unique to himself (along with the traits of a typical Homeric hero). We see Odysseus display cunning, intelligence, resourcefulness and quick-thinking which are atypical traits of a Homeric Hero. This suggests the shift that was occurring during Homer's time in the normal expectations of a good Hero, suggesting that a more 'Brains over Brawn' idea was beginning to become



more prevalent. This can possibly be due to the advancement of culture and technology of the time.

Odysseus was known as a hero for multiple reasons, primarily because of his leadership, his motivation to achieve ~~Kleos~~ a Kleos (eternal glory) and his Arete (personal excellence). In Homeric society, a hero was distinguished ~~with his~~ by his deeds that were accomplished and acknowledged. This meant a hero had to perform a heroic action, and then claim responsibility for that action. This could include warfare, combat skills or, in Odysseus' case, a display of cunning and wit. Odysseus also displays his leadership skills, making him a good example of a Homeric hero. Leaders were considered heroes in ~~of~~ Homeric society because they were required within each city state (Greece did not have a single ruler, instead each city was independent in both laws and leader/ruler). A ~~leader~~ a good leader would be able to inspire his fellow comrades, make alliances with others so that help was possible in their time of need, and would be willing to fight on the front line alongside his men. We see throughout the *Odyssey* Odysseus achieves these goals, in his own unique way, as he is a ~~hero~~ Homeric hero. ②



Our first demonstration of Odysseus' heroic actions occur in Book 5: Calypso. The goddess Calypso keeps Odysseus on her island (~~Ogygia~~ Ogygia) for 7 years ~~on~~ because she has fallen in love with him. Odysseus has no way to leave for multiple reasons, he has no ship or crew and Posidon keeps him trapped for blinding his son, Polyphemus. After 7 years, the goddess Athene convinces Zeus that it is time for Odysseus to leave (as Odysseus is emotionally distressed that he will never return home to Ithica and his wife and son). Zeus agrees and sends Hermes to tell Calypso to let him go and aid his leaving. Calypso complies grudgingly however makes an attempt to trap Odysseus with her. She tries to do this by tricking Odysseus into committing hubris (when a mortal compares ones self or another to a immortal god). This is where Odysseus displays his cunning and quick-wittedness as he replies "my wise Penelope could never compare to both your beauty and stature" and does not fall for her trap. Odysseus also suspects Calypso will try to ~~make his raft~~ sabotage his raft as he quotes "I will not entrust myself to such a ~~raft~~ raft unless I am certain of your goal will." By doing this, Odysseus ensures that he will be able to leave successfully and without threat of Calypso's powers. This is a display of heroism unique to Odysseus as it shows ~~in~~ both his cunning and his quick-thinking. ~~In~~ This also shows his piassness towards



Calypso as he recognises that she is a divine being. Odysseus ~~displays~~ also displays his loyalty to his home and his family when he refuses Calypso's proposal of Immortality. This was a decision he chose that effected not only his loyalty, but also his goal of achieving Kleos (eternal glory). If Odysseus was immortal, he would face no challenges when he was presented with dangerous situations. The point of ~~achieving~~ achieving Kleos is to be recognised after your death. If he was immortal, he would not be able to achieve Kleos and might not even be considered a Homeric Hero.

Odysseus' response to this situation shows us some of the values in the Homeric Society. We see that ~~once again~~ intelligence and cunning are prevalent within Odysseus suggesting that these traits are also important within Homeric society. We also see Homer's idea of Kleos, Odysseus' glory would not be achieved if he remained on Calypso's island or if he was immortal. (suggests the reason why Odysseus wanted to leave was not only because he wanted to see his home and family but was also so that he could claim responsibility for the achievements and actions he performed on his journey home (both Kleos and Arete)). It suggests to us that Homeric Society greatly valued these ideas and were considered of great importance for a traditional Hero.



Our second demonstration of Odysseus' heroic actions occur in Book 9: The Cyclops. Here, we see Odysseus' response to the hostility of the cyclops Polyphemus and how he uses ~~his~~ both his cunning and resourcefulness to defeat the Cyclops. ~~When~~ This event begins with Odysseus deciding to leave the beach he and his men ~~are~~ were moved on and to explore the ~~is~~ land of the cyclops opposite to them. He quotes "remain here, while I take my ship and my crew and see what kind of men are over there". Odysseus chooses to do this for a number of reasons. His natural curiosity is a factor however his actions as a leader are more prevalent. As mentioned before, a traditional Homeric hero must display key leadership qualities. In this case, Odysseus ventures out as a possible attempt to gain allies and perform actions that would improve his personal excellence (Arete). With this in mind, Odysseus' actions are justified when he realises that Polyphemus is hostile and eats his men. When Odysseus is trapped in the cave with his men and the Cyclops, Odysseus must formulate a plan using his cunning and resourcefulness. He quickly does do this and begins by drugging the cyclops with strong wine, he quotes "here cyclops, have some wine to wash ~~it~~ down that meal of human flesh". After the ~~cyclops passes out~~ Before the cyclops passes out, Odysseus displays his cunning by telling



Extra space if required.

Write the question number(s) if applicable.

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Polyphemus his name is 'nobody' quoting "your  
 ask cyclops, you ask my name, I will tell you....  
~~it is not~~ my name is nobody". This display  
 of cunning and ~~foresight~~ foresight shows  
 saves Odysseus and his men later when other  
 cyclops come to help Polyphemus as he shouts  
 "Nobody is attacking me". After Odysseus and  
 his men escape on the back of the sheep  
 Polyphemus own (another display of resourcefulness).  
 Odysseus shouts insults to Polyphemus. This  
 may not have been wise however it was  
 necessary because Odysseus must claim the  
 deed if it is to contribute to his Kleos.  
 Odysseus must be ~~recognized~~ recognised as the one  
 to blind Polyphemus. ~~otherwise he will~~  
 Odysseus quotes "if anyone comes to ask here  
 who put your eye out, tell them it was Odysseus,  
 son of Laertes, who lives in Ithaca!".  
 As a traditional Homeric Hero, Odysseus is recognised  
 amongst others for this achievement, even if  
 it meant that he would be cursed by Poseidon  
 never to return home (Polyphemus is the  
 son of Poseidon, Poseidon punishes Odysseus  
 for blinding his son). This shows us  
 Odysseus is a Homeric Hero as he follows  
 his path to ~~achieve~~ achieving Kleos, which is considered

(5)



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Write the question number(s) if applicable.

QUESTION  
NUMBER

to be very important amongst Heroes in Homeric society. We also see Odysseus' display of leadership in this event as he manages to save some of his men who are also trapped with him in Polyphemus' cave as well as his ability to secure treasure (he stole the sheep and some cheese off Polyphemus) for the rest of his men. The traits that Odysseus expressed during this event also show us Odysseus' uniqueness as a hero. Odysseus uses a "Brains over Brawn" (once again) approach and succeeds in doing so. We see where a traditional hero may have simply killed Polyphemus, Odysseus realises that in doing so he too would die as they would be trapped within the cave. This further suggests the appreciation in Homeric society of intelligence and cunning and the idea

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Interruption.

that 'brains' are ~~are~~ were moving to be more favoured than Brawn or just pure strength.

~~the third~~ The third demonstration of Odysseus' heroic actions occur in Book 22: The Battle in the Hall. Odysseus is faced



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with his final opportunity to prove that he is indeed a Hero with his last display of Strength, cunning and intelligence. After disguising himself as a beggar for many days (to determine which of his followers were still loyal) Odysseus reveals himself by shooting the suitor Antinous in the throat. Naturally, all the suitors are in shock, not only because he was able to string and use the bow (all of them failed to do so previously), but also because he just killed the most powerful and well known suitor out of them all. They realise who he is when he exclaims, "you never expected me to return from Troy!". He then promptly begins to shoot more suitors and kill numerous with the help of Telemachus and a few still loyal servants (e.g. Eumaeus). This act of heroism is one of Odysseus' greatest achievements because it shows his strength and skill. For him and ~~three~~ three others to take on 104 suitors is fighting odds that drastically mount against him. Even though Odysseus uses his cunning to remove the ~~weapons and~~ weapons and armour of the suitors before the battle, Odysseus still has no real advantage over the suitors. He realises this when he sees a few suitors putting on armour (as Telemachus left the store room open) and he almost loses hope. Only with the help of Athena, his patron goddess, does Odysseus overcome the suitors in battle. This shows us that Odysseus is a Homeric Hero because of

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the traits he displays ~~here~~ and his commitment to achieving Kleos and Arete. We see that by killing the suitors, he ~~both~~ gets the revenge he deserved on the suitors for disrespecting his Oikos (home/household) and he gains the Kleos for overcoming such great odds. This challenge ~~can~~ also help his Arete as it is a good demonstration of both his leadership skills and his quick-thinking judgement. His actions during this event show ~~at~~ both traditional and unique traits to back up his claim of being a Homeric Hero which is justified.

In conclusion, Odysseus is the Hero in Homer's Odysseus because he demonstrates the traits of hero, unique traits that can be considered heroic, he strives to be a good leader and he is able to obtain Arete and Kleos. Although Odysseus is not a traditional Homeric Hero, it suggests to us that within Homeric Society there was more of an appreciation for intelligence instead of pure strength ("Brains over Brawn"). It shows us the shift of the Homeric Society which is useful for us so we may determine other heroes with the same ideas of which Odysseus was judged by.

Excellence exemplar for 91200 2015		Total score	08
Q	Grade score	Annotation	
1	E8	<p>Overall: This response typifies an E8 as the candidate provides a focussed, comprehensively detailed and consistently perceptive/insightful analysis of the chosen literary text. It is clear that the candidate was well prepared of the exam, and was able to tailor what they had learned to meet the specific requirements of the question. Primary sources are consistently provided, and are well chosen to match the analysis and arguments that the candidate provides. While not perfect, the candidate has clearly met the standard for Excellence, and has provided a well-reasoned analysis of the text and question under pressure in an exam situation.</p> <p><b>Footnotes:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provides a good description of Creon's challenging situation.</li> <li>2. Provides historical links to Athens, Pericles and democratic values. A good example of perceptive and insightful understanding.</li> <li>3. Provides links between Pericles' funeral speech and Polynices' non-burial. A good example of perceptive and insightful understanding.</li> <li>4. Provides historical links between Themistocles and traitors, and Polynices' non-burial. A good example of perceptive and insightful understanding.</li> <li>5. Provides a good discussion of the razors edge that Creon (and Antigone) were on during their conflict (family vs state).</li> <li>6. By acknowledging the traits presented by Creon that are not valued by the state, the candidate shows the "extent" required in the question.</li> <li>7. The candidate's analysis is spot on, but they do not elaborate on the consequences (Haemon and Eurydices' deaths) beyond "he loses all of his family to suicide."</li> </ol>	